

Wyznaczenie parametrów równania triody

odczytujemy dwa punkty dla $I=0$

$$V_{cop1} := 300$$

$$V_{cog1} := -5$$

$$Pad := 1$$

$$V_{cop2} := 0$$

$$V_{cog2} := -0.5$$

odczytujemy dwa punkty dla stałego
napiecia sieci np. $V_s = -1V$:

$$V_{p1} := 100$$

$$I_{p1} := 0.85$$

$$V_{p2} := 200$$

$$I_{p2} := 2.9$$

$$A_{co} := \frac{V_{cop1} - V_{cop2}}{V_{cog1} - V_{cog2}}$$

$$A_{co} = -66.667$$

$$B_{co} := V_{cop1} + 1 \cdot -A_{co} \cdot V_{cog1}$$

$$B_{co} = -33.333$$

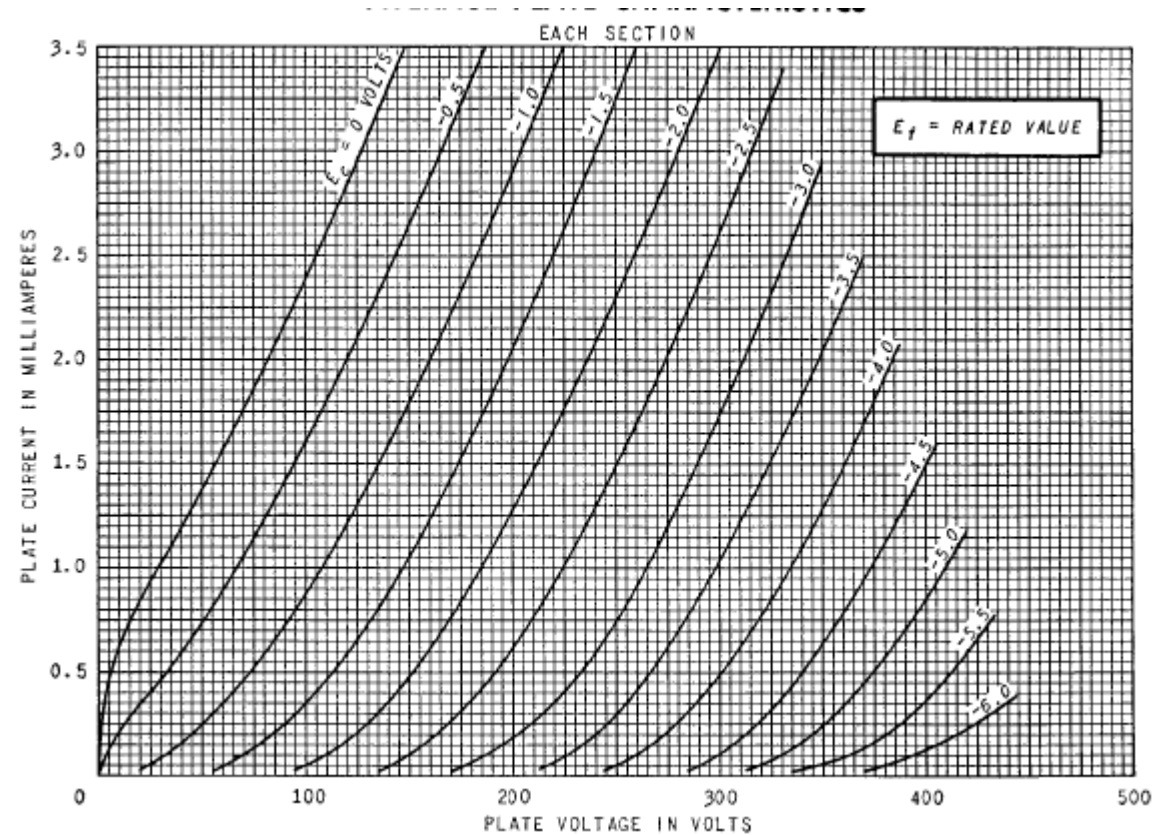
$$E_{coff}(V_g) := A_{co} \cdot V_g + B_{co}$$

$$A := \frac{\log(I_{p1} \div I_{p2})}{\log\left(\frac{V_{p1} - E_{coff}(-1)}{V_{p2} - E_{coff}(-1)}\right)}$$

$$A = 1.339$$

$$K_a := \frac{I_{p1}}{(V_{p1} - E_{coff}(-1))^A}$$

$$K_a = 3.066 \times 10^{-3}$$



$$R_L := 10000 \Omega$$

$$C_{ga} := 1.52 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gk} := 1.52 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{ak} := 1 \text{ pF}$$

klasyczne równanie triody

$$I_p(V_p, V_g) := K_a \cdot (V_p - E_{\text{coff}}(V_g))^A$$

pochodne :

Nachylenie charakterystyki

$$S_a(V_p, V_g) := \frac{d}{dV_g} I_p(V_p, V_g)$$

Rezystancja wewnętrzna

$$\rho_a(V_p, V_g) := \left(\frac{d}{dV_p} I_p(V_p, V_g) \right)^{-1}$$

Przyjmujemy rezystor anody i napięcie zasilania

$$R_{a0} := 100000$$

$$V_t := 300$$

$$I_o := \frac{V_t \cdot 1000}{R_{a0}}$$

$$I_o = 3$$

równanie prostej obciążenia

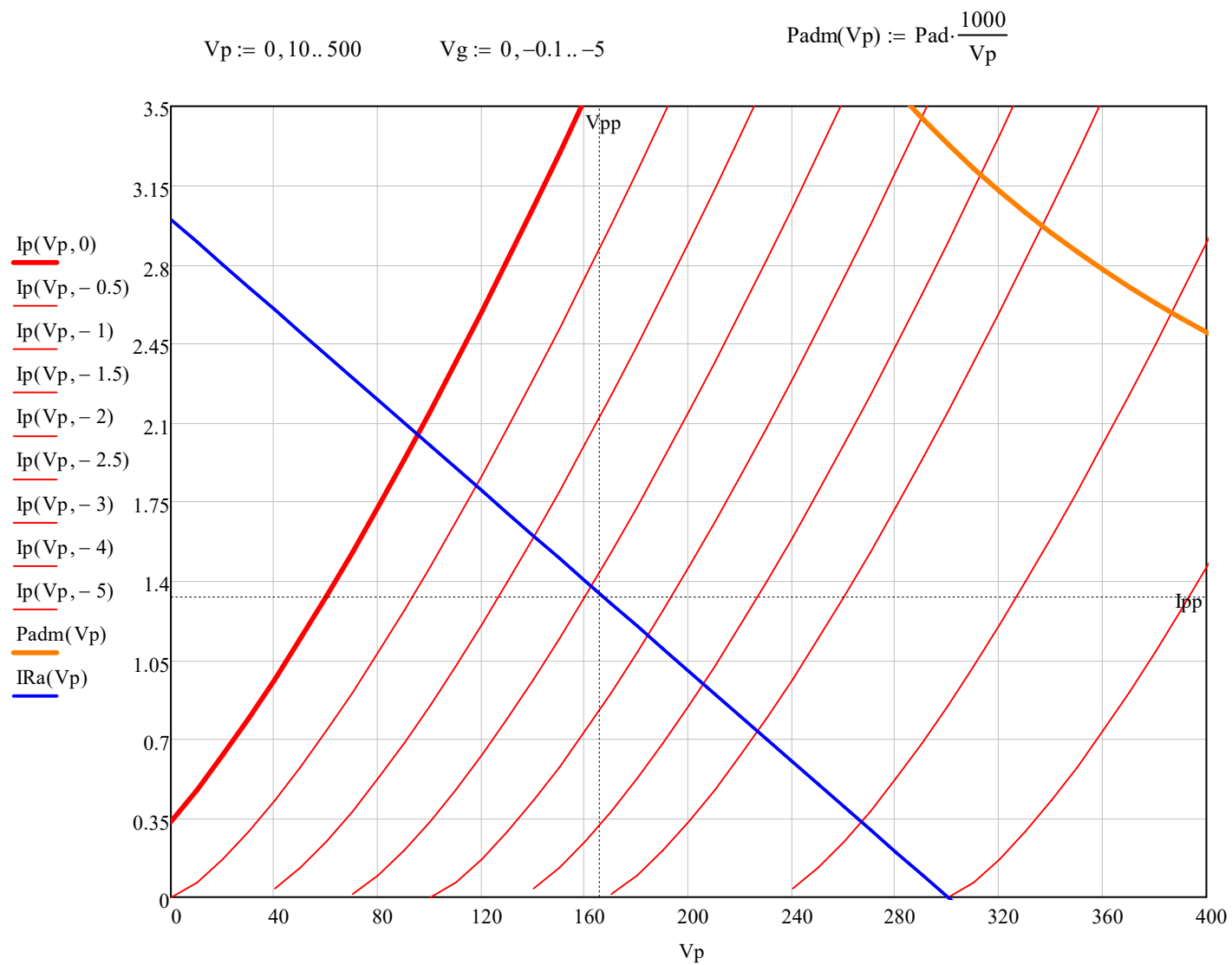
$$I_{Ra}(V_p) := \left(\frac{I_o}{-V_t} \right) \cdot V_p + I_o$$

$$y = \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_A - x_B} x + \left(y_A - \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_A - x_B} \cdot x_A \right)$$

Kreślimy krzywe I_p w zależności od napięcia anody V_p przy stałym napięciu sieci $V_g = \text{const}$.

kreślimy prostą obciążenia

kreślimy krzywą mocy admisyjnej $P_{adm}(V_p)$



z wykresu powyżej wybieramy napięcie sieci V_{s0} : V_{ps} to start poszukiwania rozwiązania $I_p(V_{p0}) - I_{ra}(V_{ps}) = 0$

$$V_{s0} := -1.6$$

$$V_{ps} := 120$$

Dla założonego R_a i napięcia zasilania oraz wybranego napięcia sieci V_{s0} znajdujemy napięcie V_{p0} i prąd I_{p0} anody:

Given

$$I_p(V_{ps}, V_{s0}) - I_{Ra}(V_{ps}) = 0$$

$$V_{p0} := \text{Find}(V_{ps}) \quad V_{p0} = 166.646$$

$$V_{pp} \equiv 166$$

$$I_{p0} := I_p(V_{p0}, V_{s0}) \quad I_{p0} = 1.334$$

$$I_{pp} \equiv 1.334$$

V_{pp} i I_{pp} jako stałe globalne do oznaczenia markerów na pow. wykresie

Parametry triody:

$$S_a(V_{p0}, V_{s0}) = 1.276 \quad S_{a0} := S_a(V_{p0}, V_{s0})$$

$$\rho_a(V_{p0}, V_{s0}) = 52.245 \quad \rho_{a0} := \rho_a(V_{p0}, V_{s0})$$

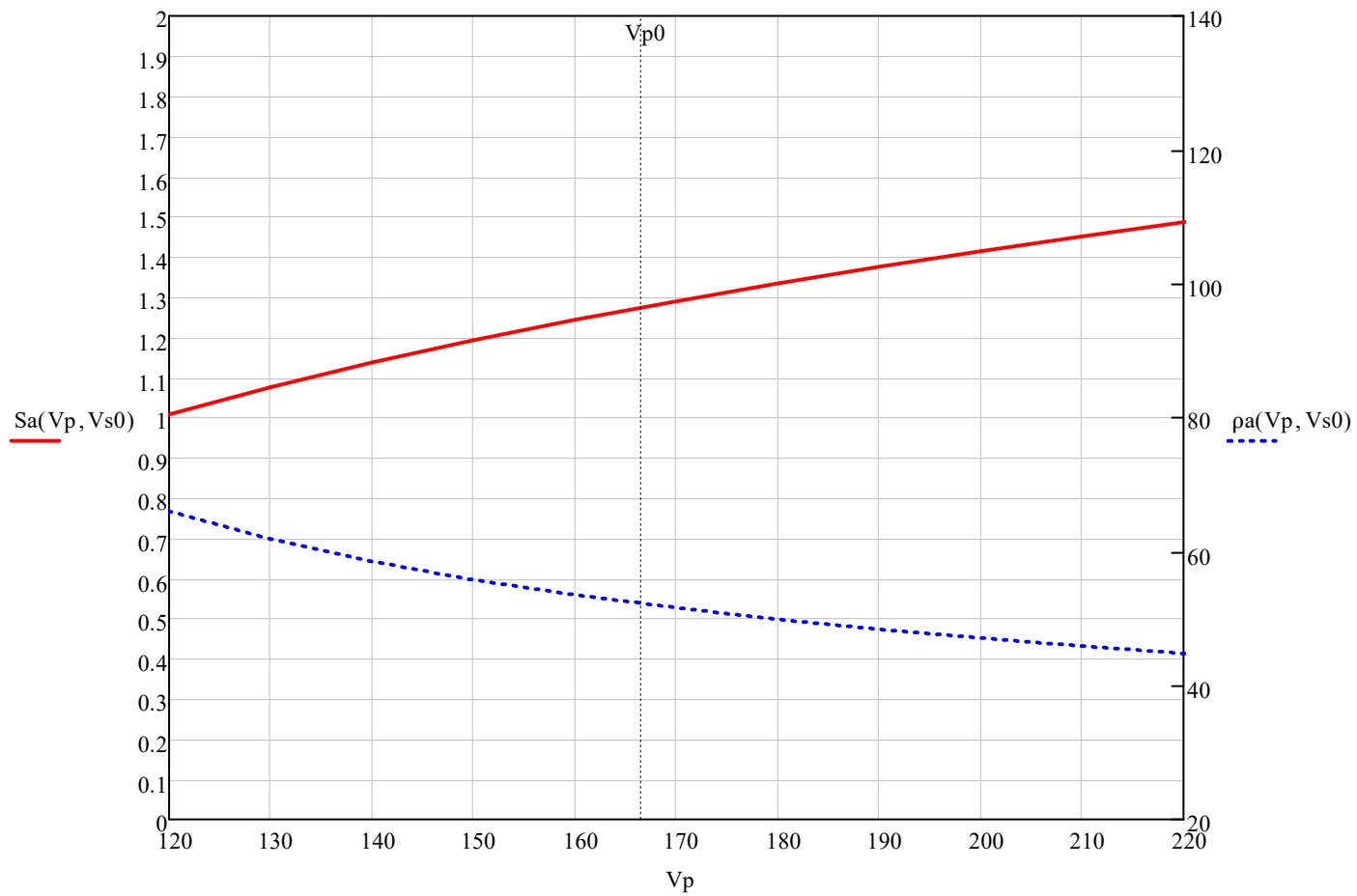
$$K_a := S_a(V_{p0}, V_{s0}) \cdot \rho_a(V_{p0}, V_{s0})$$

$$K_a = 66.667$$

Rezystor katody dla V_{s0} i I_{p0} :

$$R_{k0} := \frac{-V_{s0} \cdot 1000}{I_{p0}}$$

$$R_{k0} = 1.2 \times 10^3$$



Do obliczen AC przyjmujemy:

$$R_k := R_{k0} \cdot \text{ohm}$$

$$R_k = 1.2 \times 10^3 \Omega$$

$$R_a := R_{a0} \cdot \text{ohm}$$

$$R_a = 1 \times 10^5 \Omega$$

$$S := S_{a0} \cdot \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}}$$

$$S = 1.276 \times 10^{-3} \frac{1}{\Omega}$$

$$R_i := \rho_{a0} \cdot 1000 \cdot \text{ohm}$$

$$R_i = 5.224 \times 10^4 \Omega$$

$$Z_{Cin}(f) := \frac{1}{i \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C_{in}}$$

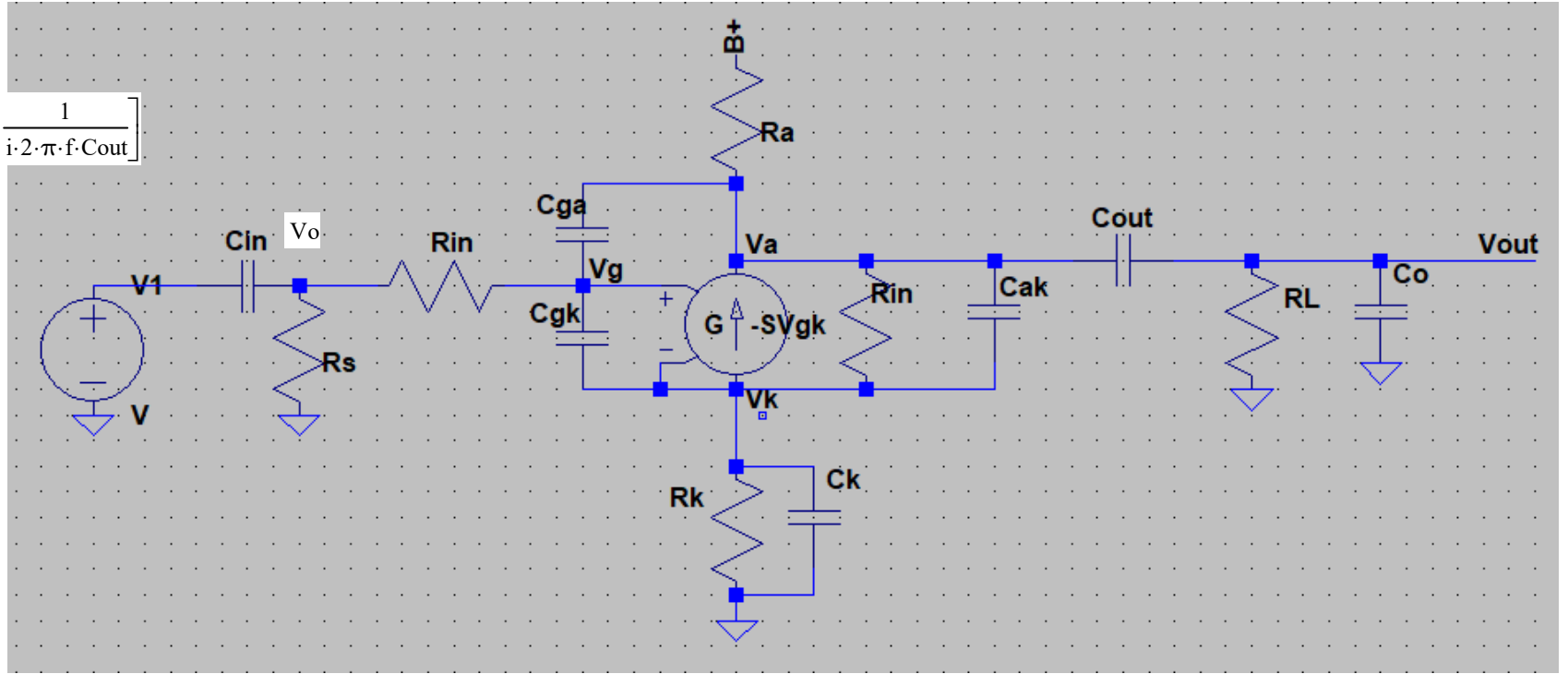
$$Z_{out}(f) := \left[\frac{R_L}{1 + i \cdot (2\pi \cdot f) \cdot R_L \cdot C_o} + \frac{1}{i \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C_{out}} \right]$$

$$Z_k(f) := \left[\frac{R_k}{1 + i \cdot (2\pi \cdot f) \cdot R_k \cdot C_k} \right]$$

$$Z_i(f) := \left[\frac{R_i}{1 + i \cdot (2\pi \cdot f) \cdot R_i \cdot C_{ak}} \right]$$

$$Z_{ga}(f) := \left(\frac{1}{i \cdot 2\pi \cdot f \cdot C_{ga}} \right)$$

$$Z_{gk}(f) := \frac{1}{i \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C_{gk}}$$



$$Z(f) := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \left(\frac{-1}{R_{in}} \right) & \left(\frac{1}{Z_{Cin}(f)} + \frac{1}{R_s} + \frac{1}{R_{in}} \right) \\ \left(\frac{-1}{Z_{ga}(f)} \right) & \left(\frac{-1}{Z_{gk}(f)} \right) & \left(\frac{1}{R_{in}} + \frac{1}{Z_{ga}(f)} + \frac{1}{Z_{gk}(f)} \right) & \left(\frac{-1}{R_{in}} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{Z_{out}(f)} + \frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{Z_{ga}(f)} + \frac{1}{Z_i(f)} \right) & \left(\frac{-1}{Z_i(f)} - s \right) & \left(\frac{-1}{Z_{ga}(f)} + s \right) & 0 \\ \left(\frac{-1}{Z_i(f)} \right) & \left(s + \frac{1}{Z_{gk}(f)} + \frac{1}{Z_k(f)} + \frac{1}{Z_i(f)} \right) & \left(\frac{-1}{Z_{gk}(f)} - s \right) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D(f) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{Z_{Cin}(f)} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$wyn(f) := Z(f)^{-1} \cdot D(f)$$

$$ZRLCo(f) := \frac{RL}{1 + i \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot RL \cdot Co}$$

$$ZCout(f) := \frac{1}{i \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot Cout}$$

$$Rout(f) := \frac{ZRLCo(f)}{ZRLCo(f) + ZCout(f)}$$

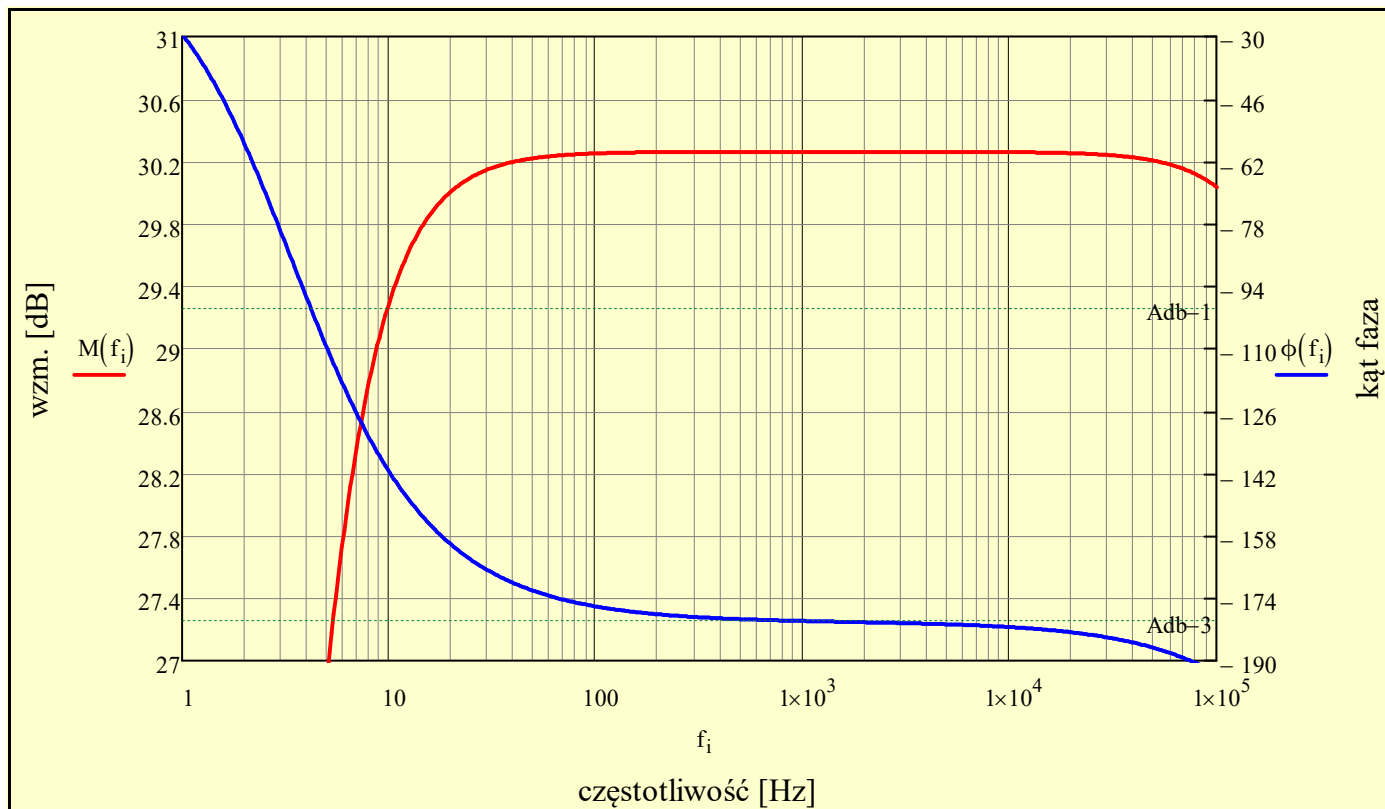
$$Vout(f) := \text{wyn}(f)_{0,0} \cdot Rout(f)$$

$$M(f) := 20 \cdot \log(|Vout(f)|)$$

$$\phi(f) := \frac{180}{\pi} \arg(Vout(f)) - 180$$

$$\begin{matrix} N := 500 & i := 0..N - 1 & fstart := 1Hz & fstop := 100000 \cdot Hz \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} f_i := fstart \cdot \left(\frac{fstop}{fstart}\right)^{\frac{i}{N-1}} & Adb := M(1000Hz) & |Vout(1000Hz)| = 32.597 \\ & Adb = 30.264 \end{matrix}$$



$$C_{in} \equiv 0.47 \mu F$$

$$R_s \equiv 100 k\Omega$$

$$R_{in} \equiv 1 k\Omega$$

$$R_a = 1 \times 10^5 \Omega$$

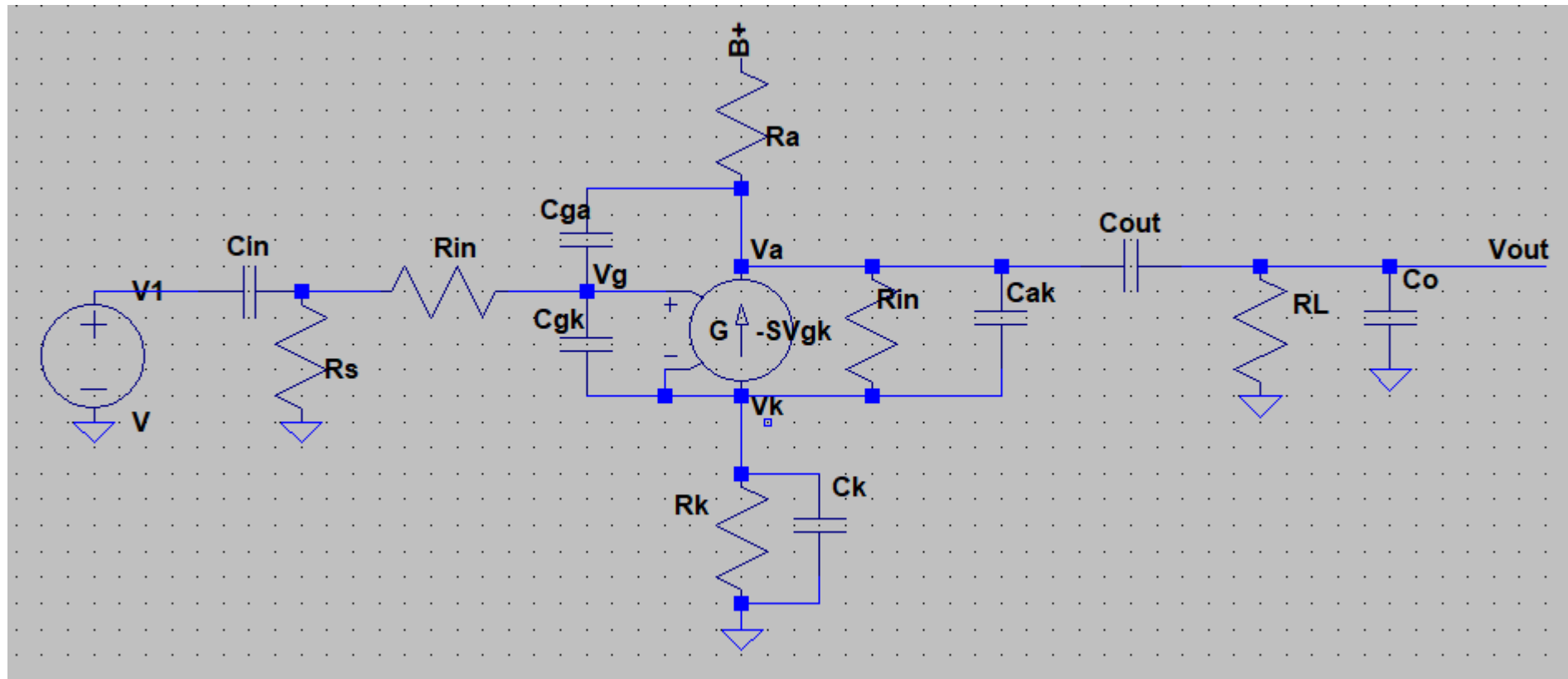
$$C_k \equiv 100 \cdot \mu F$$

$$R_k = 1.2 \times 10^3 \Omega$$

$$C_{out} \equiv 0.47 \mu F$$

$$C_o \equiv 10 pF$$

$$R_L = 1 \times 10^5 \Omega$$



$$0] V_a * 0 + V_k * 0 + V_g \left(\frac{-1}{R_{in}} \right) + V_o \left(\frac{1}{Z_{Cin}} + \frac{1}{R_s} + \frac{1}{R_{in}} \right) = \frac{-V_{in}}{Z_{Cin}}$$

$$1] V_a \left(\frac{-1}{Z_{ga}} \right) + V_k \left(\frac{-1}{Z_{gk}} \right) + V_g \left(\frac{1}{R_{in}} + \frac{1}{Z_{ga}} + \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \right) + V_o \left(\frac{-1}{R_{in}} \right) = 0$$

$$2] V_a \left(\frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{Z_{ga}} + \frac{1}{Z_i} + \frac{1}{Z_{out}} \right) + V_k \left(\frac{-1}{Z_i} - S \right) + V_g \left(\frac{-1}{Z_{ga}} + S \right) + V_o * 0 = 0$$

$$3] V_a \left(\frac{-1}{Z_i} \right) + V_k \left(\frac{1}{Z_{gk}} + \frac{1}{Z_k} + \frac{1}{Z_i} + S \right) + V_g \left(\frac{-1}{Z_{gk}} - S \right) + V_o * 0 = 0$$

